THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT'S

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

Year 1893-1894.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS,
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The Honorable and Reverend
The Board of Overseers and Trustees
of the Columbian University:

I have the honor to report that the number of students enrolled in all departments of the University during the scholastic year 1893–'94 was 929, distributed as follows:

In the Graduate School	24
In the Law School	328
In the Medical School	150
In the School of Dentistry	44
In the Columbian College	63
In the Corcoran Scientific School	235
In the Preparatory School	85
Aggregate	929

The number of students graduated at the end of the year is as follows:

From the Graduate School:	
Doctors of Philosophy	4
Masters of Arts	8
Masters of Science	3
From the Law School:	
Bachelors of Law	81
Masters of Law	58
From the Medical School:	
Doctors of Medicine	32
From the School of Dentistry:	
Doctors of Dental Surgery	8
From the Columbian College:	
Doctor of Philosophy	1
Bachelors of Arts	5
Bachelors of Science	3
From the Corcoran Scientific School:	
Civil Engineers	3
Bachelors of Science	
Total number of graduates during the year	209

By order of the Board of Trustees the following honorary degrees have been conferred on the gentlemen named:

Theodore N. Gill, Doctor of Laws.

The Rev. C. C. Meador, Doctor of Divinity.

The Rev. A. J. S. Thomas, Doctor of Divinity.

Prof. James Seth, of Brown University, Doctor of Science.

Harry C. Davis, Doctor of Humane Letters.

The operations of the Graduate School have justified all the hopes under which it was originated and organized. The students have prosecuted their advanced studies under the direction of learned professors, and all candidates for degrees have been subjected to the strictest scrutiny. The condition of residence in Washington has been made obligatory in all cases, that the contact between the mind of the teacher and of the scholar may be so close and constant as to assure thoroughness of direction and accuracy of study at all points. In advanced study and in original research it is all-important that the directive, the regulative, and the corrective power of the superior instructor should be perpetually at the student's command, in order to assure the best possible results, and there is no inspiration like that which comes from the living mind of great teachers in quickening touch with receptive intellects. No degree has been conferred except on evidence authenticated by careful examinations.

You are aware that the rules of the University require that candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the highest degree conferred in the School, shall offer themselves for advanced study in three topics—one major and two collateral minor subjects; shall sustain satisfactory examinations upon the three subjects which they may have selected; shall present a thesis embodying the result of original research in their major subject, and shall be prepared to defend such thesis before a board of experts.

The Doctorate Disputation required by this rule was held in the public Lecture Hall of the University on the 5th instant, when theses on the "Elements of Unity in the Homeric Poems," on an "Investigation of the Motion of the Pericentre of Deimos," one of the satellites of Mars; on the "Flora of the Laramie Group and Allied Formations," and on an "Investigation of the

Properties of Ferric Acid" were discussed and defended before a jury of experts competent in each case to pronounce judgment upon the value of the disquisition and of the original inquiry made by the writers. The Faculty of the Graduate School hope in this way to win from "mouths of wisest censure" such a confirmation of the highest degrees given under the auspices of the University as shall assure the circumspection with which they are granted.

To give a more accurate idea of the ordeal to which our candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy were subjected at the Doctorate Disputation held in the public hall of the University on the 5th instant, I may say that Prof. Carl S. Grammer, of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Prof. Daniel Quinn, of the Catholic University, and the Rev. Samuel Ramsey were invited to sit in judgment on the thesis presented by Mr. Edward Farquhar on the "Elements of Unity in the Homeric Poems;" that Prof. Asaph Hall, LL. D. (discoverer of the satellites of Mars), Prof. William Harkness, LL. D., and Prof. J. R. Eastman, all of the U. S. Naval Observatory, were invited to criticise the paper of Mr. Walter Scott Harshman on his "Investigation of the Motion of the Pericentre of Deimos;" that Prof. Lester F. Ward, Dr. Charles A. White, and Prof. G. H. Gilbert composed the jury of experts who pronounced judgment on the thesis of Mr. Frank Hall Knowlton on the "Flora of the Laramie Group and Allied Formations," a study in paleobotany; and that the eminent chemists, Prof. Robert B. Warder, Dr. R. L. Packard, and Dr. William M. Mew, subjected to scrutiny the investigation made by Mr. Claude Augustus Oscar Rosell into the properties of ferric acid. Each of these juries joined in commending the learning and originality of the theses submitted by the respective candidates. Prof. Grammer could not join the jury to which he had been invited, whereupon his place was taken by another.

In like manner Professor Fava, at a disputation held in the Hall of the University on the evening of the 7th instant, subjected the three candidates for the degree of Civil Engineer to the scrutiny of a separate jury of experts. Each of these candidates took for the subject of his thesis a problem presented by the engineering necessities of Washington. Mr. George Franklin

Perry took for his thesis the "Protection of Washington City from Floods in the Potomac." The jury of experts invited to discuss his paper and plans was composed of Capt. G. J. Feibeger, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., and George W. Littlehales, C. E. Mr. Harold Davis offered a "Solution of the Railroad Problem in Washington City," his jury of experts being Col. Bernard R. Green, Royal Inspector Hoech, C. E., of the German Embassy, and J. E. Greiner, C. E., Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. William J. Deming submitted a thesis on the "Improvement of the Rock Creek District of Washington," a thesis which, with its estimates and accompanying drawings, was discussed before the Hon. J. Frank Aldrich, C. E., a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. C. C. Norris, C. E., and Mr. C. B. Hunt, C. E.

The Law School continues to maintain its high standing. Mr. Justice Harlan, absent from the school during the greater part of the last year because of his attendance at the "Fur-seal Arbitration" in Paris, has resumed the duties of his chair. The extraordinary courses of lectures on Patent Law and on the History of Law were intermitted during the present year. I was unable, because of impaired health, to deliver my regular course on International Law, but Mr. Justice Harlan kindly assumed the duty in my stead.

The number of students enrolled in the Law School was slightly less than during the preceding year, but the Junior Class was larger than that of any former year. All the signs point to a much larger attendance during the next year than at any previous year in the annals of the School.

The time is fast approaching—indeed, it is at hand—when, in duty to the dignity of the University, in duty to the high reputation of our Law School, and in duty to the demands of the legal profession, we should establish a preliminary examination in English Literature, in English and American History, in Latin, and perhaps in certain rudiments of law as the condition of admission to the study of law in our Law School with aspiration to its degrees. Considerations like these evince the impossibility of carrying on the University as it should be carried on without an increase of its endowments. (Those who wish to profit

by its lectures without regard to graduation might be allowed to enter the School without such preliminary examination.)

I need not remind you that the Corporation at its annual meeting held in 1892 formally ordained as follows:

"1. That a School of Comparative Jurisprudence, according to the plan already approved by the Corporation, be established as an integral part of our University system, and that the said School be formally organized during the coming year, *with a view to opening it at the beginning of the scholastic year* 1893–'94.

"2. That the President of the Faculties be authorized, in his projected sojourn in Europe, to visit the leading universities in which jurisprudence is taught according to the comparative method, and to collect all possible information under this head for the information of the Board."

You have been already informed that in pursuance of these instructions I visited London in the months of July and August, 1892, for the purpose of conferring with T. E. Scrutton, Esq., of the London bar, and with Sir Frederick Pollock, the distinguished professor of comparative jurisprudence in Oxford University; that as a result of these conferences the way was opened for similar conferences which I was to have with Rodolphe Dareste, with Max Leclerc, with V. Bogisic, and others in Paris; with Professor Serafini in Pisa; with Professor Pacchioni in Modena, and with Francesco Ruffini in Turin, and especially with Professor Paul Vinogradoff, of the Imperial University of Moscow, when I was suddenly recalled to Washington by the death of Professor Fristoe. At the opening of the University year in 1892–'93 I reported the result of my observations in London, but it was found impracticable to establish the school for the want of an adequate endowment. That financial difficulty has not been removed, but the desirability of such a school, as the crowning apex of university studies in law, continues to excite inquiry and to attract attention, not only in the United States, but in Europe.

In such a school, as we announce in our Annual Catalogue, the codes of particular nations and of successive stages in human culture will be passed in review only so far as they mark the successive stages of human progress along the line of civil institutions (after the manner of Freeman in his "Comparative Politics") and along the line of legal institutes

(after the manner of Sir Henry Sumner Maine, Scrutton, Maitland, Vinogradoff, and others). It is designed that scientific studies in comparative anthropology shall form the indispensable preliminary to the special inquiries and task-work pursued in such a scheme of advanced studies in jurisprudence, so that the laws of the clan, of the tribe, of the village community, of the Greek city-state, of the Roman Empire, and of feudal Europe will be expounded in their proper logical sequence, as preparing the way for a philosophical study of the English Common Law, of American State and Federal Jurisprudence, of International Law, of Law Reform, and of Codification.

I believe that the time is close at hand when the study of law in every enlightened country will and must be pursued in the light of universal jurisprudence, and this not for academic reasons, but for reasons growing out of the progress of the world's civilization. We all know that Lord Mansfield is commonly called the "Father of the Commercial Law of England," and this paternity is ascribed to him because under his rulings and under his decisions the Law Merchant, as he found it, underwent a new birth. It seemed to him that the Law Merchant should not be regarded as the creature of municipal statutes in each country, but should be regarded as a branch of universal jurisprudence, "resting for its character and authority not on the local customs of any particular country, but on the principles and usages of trade which common convenience and an universal sense of justice had recognized as fit to regulate the dealings of merchants in all the commercial countries of the world"—that is, his decisions moved in the realm of comparative jurisprudence, and were designed to bring about a common standard of righteousness in the mercantile law of the world, as understood and practised in England.

Pascal has truly remarked that in the earlier ages of the world there was hardly any concept of the just and the unjust "which did not change its quality in changing its climate, so that a difference of three degrees from the pole would upset all jurisprudence." Today, when the nations of the earth are drawing closer and closer together, not only in their Law Merchant, but in all their conceptions of justice and truth, we are fast approaching that stage of civilization in which the study of comparative

jurisprudence will be required as the indispensable condition of that juridical assimilation which must spring up among the civilized nations of the world. All law reform and all codification of laws must proceed from wide and comprehensive studies in the world's jurisprudence. As has been well said by Professor John F. Dillon, "there is here room and need for all. The institutional writer, the law teacher, the philosophic student, the scientific jurist, the experienced lawyer, the learned judge, the practical legislator, has each his place." It is only by the study of comparative jurisprudence—the study of the juridical thought of the world—that we can hope to reach the ideals of that scientific jurisprudence toward which men are striving, and toward which they are striving for the satisfaction of their ethical judgments as well as for the facilitation of that free interchange of thought and commodity which belongs to the close association of modern nations. The civilized nations of the world tend today toward an assimilation of jurisprudence which is to be part and parcel of that Reign of Universal Righteousness on the earth which was foreseen and foretold by the Hebrew prophets.

In speaking of law reform I do not refer so much to that which is effected by legislative action as to that which is effected by the action of the bench and bar. It has been well reasoned by Edmund Burke, "in whose writings," says Coleridge, "the germs of almost all political truths may be found," that "all human laws are, properly speaking, only declaratory [*i. e.*, declaratory of the facts and conditions to which they rightly apply under a sense of popular justice and popular need]; they may alter the mode and application, but have no power over the substance of original justice. The other foundation of law, which is utility, must be understood, not of partial or limited, but of general and public utility, connected in the same manner with and derived directly from our rational nature."

Hence it is that that eminent jurist, the late Dr. Francis Wharton (at the time of his death an honored Professor in our Law School), was in the habit of maintaining that "the lawyer is, from the nature of things, a law-maker;" that lawyers, by exhibiting to the bench "the illogical character or bad effects of particular precedents, cause the overruling or modifying of these precedents;" that law reform, operated in this way by the action

of the bench and bar, is a gradual and not a radical process of reconstruction, because it is "simply the adaptation of the law of the past to the conditions of the present."

That studies in historical and comparative jurisprudence are directly tributary to this species of law reform, and are the very condition of its wisdom and justice, is transparent alike from the reason of things and from the history of the beneficent changes which have been gradually brought about in the adjustments of all laws—municipal, constitutional, and international—to the necessities and the equities of changed conditions in human society.

In speaking, too, of codification I do not refer so much to that which is formal and which is effected *per saltum* in the whole body of any existing jurisprudence, like that which Justinian ordained in the Civil Law and which Bentham advocated in the English Common Law, but to that "tacit codification" which has been described by Sir Henry Sumner Maine, and which comes to ultimate expression in the works of institutional writers, who are skilled to deduce from the scattered state of case-law the principles which underlie and which unify existing and discordant precedents, and who can do this work with so much thoroughness and accuracy that their statement of these principles is accepted as authoritative by the bench. It was in this way that Grotius became the founder of International Law; that Savigny opened a new epoch in the history of German jurisprudence, and that Blackstone and Kent wrote their Commentaries. All new work of this kind must hereafter proceed from the study of comparative jurisprudence, for it will be nothing more than comparative jurisprudence solidified.

It has been found by our experience during the last year in the School of Graduate Studies that the rule which requires that candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy should be able to read French and German at sight has had for its effect to encourage the study of French and German in the College and in the Corcoran Scientific School. As this same requirement would be a prerequisite to candidature in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence, we can see that the studies of such a school would be tributary to the highest and broadest University culture, as well as to professional excellence in the science and philosophy

of jurisprudence. Indeed, they are studies which might be pursued on grounds of culture alone, as they are at Oxford University in England, and so are worthy of encouragement entirely apart from their bearing on the making of jurists and law reformers.

The close relation which studies in jurisprudence have on culture is seen and enforced by College Presidents who do not share in some of our special incentives to the promotion of such studies, and who do not share in some of our facilities for their prosecution, because of our situation at the seat of the National Government.

President ANDREWS, of Brown University, has said that—

"It seems to be taken for granted that elsewhere [than in the Roman Empire] culture has been built up nearly or quite independently of legal institutions and reforms. So far is this from being the case that one may well doubt whether the tie between legal institutions and the progress of civilization was ever so close as in modern times. Few men in the last hundred years have done more for human advancement than Savigny, Bentham, John Austin, and Sir Henry Sumner Maine."

President PATTON, of Princeton College, has said that—

"It is of no little advantage to the clergyman to read the jural language of St. Paul in the light of Roman law, to learn that the testamentary idea originated in the Roman mind, to see what the *jus civile* has done for Christianity, to learn how law in great measure gave form to theological literature, and how in the mellow light of cathedral windows the marriage of jurisprudence and theology was effected."

The Common Law will ever remain the basis of all professional study of law in our Law Schools, but this study must be supplemented and clarified by the comparative method of research, because, I repeat, of the change which has been impressed on modern civilization by its world-wide extent and by the ever-closer society which is springing up among civilized States. *Ubi societas ibi jus.* In support of this view I beg leave to cite the following words of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK:

"Within living memory the Common Law was treated merely as a dogmatic and technical system. Historical explanation, beyond the dates and facts which were manifestly necessary, was regarded as at least an idle ornament, and all singularities and anomalies had to be taken as they stood, either without any reason or (perhaps oftener) with a bad

one. It was an unheard-of process to show that they were really natural products in the development of legal conceptions. A superior moral sense was supposed to have been combined, in the founders of the law, with a strictly logical intellect and an almost infallible intuition of practical fitness, and on this more than doubtful assumption were built up phrases of amiable optimism which had not much difficulty in passing for philosophical reflection. . . . But the scientific study of legal phenomena, such as we really find them, had no place among us; at any rate, there was no assured place for such study as distinct from the technical logic of a particular system on the one hand and the classification of legal abstractions supposed common to all systems on the other. Maine not only showed that this was a possible study, but showed that it was not less interesting and fruitful than any in the whole range of the moral sciences. At one master-stroke he forged a new and lasting bond between law, history, and anthropology. Jurisprudence itself has become a study of the living growth of human society through all its stages, and it is no longer possible for law to be dealt with as a collection of rules imposed on societies, as it were, by accident, nor for resemblances and differences of the laws of different societies to be regarded as casual."

On behalf of the Medical Faculty I have the honor to report that Dr. A. F. A. King, greatly to the regret of his colleagues, has resigned the office of Dean, which he has held for so many years with great credit to himself and with great usefulness to the Medical School, as also to the School of Dentistry after the latter came to be established at the instance of the Medical Faculty. The Medical Faculty, on accepting, with reluctance, the resignation of Dr. King as their Dean, adopted with unanimity the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Faculty cannot accept Dr. King's resignation as Dean without expressing their appreciation of his long and valuable services to the school.

To his earnest and faithful attention, more than to any other one cause, does it owe its present prosperity.

Each and every one of us join in sentiments of highest consideration for Dr. King as Dean, Professor, and friend, and in thanks for the untiring industry and ability with which he has ever met the duties of his office.

I beg leave to join most heartily in this expression of regard for the retiring Dean, as in all my relations with him I have

always found him as courteous and considerate as he was faithful and capable.

I invite for your approval the election of Dr. D. K. Shute as Dean of the Medical School; of Dr. J. Hall Lewis as Dean of the Dental School; of Professor E. A. De Schweinitz as Secretary-Treasurer of both departments, and of the appointment of Dr. W. P. Carr as Professor of Physiology to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Professor William Lee.

I need but call your attention to the report of Professor Munroe on the operations of the Corcoran Scientific School and the School of Graduate Studies. It is impossible for me to speak in too high praise of the efficiency which he has brought to the chair of Chemistry in the University and to the administration of these Schools.

I have the honor to lay before you a communication in which the Professors connected with the Corcoran Scientific School, through a committee, ask your permission to establish a summer school, of six weeks' duration, under the auspices of the University. The proposition has the approval of Dean Munroe as well as my own.

I print in full the report of the accomplished Principal of the Preparatory School, because you will naturally look to him for useful suggestions in revising the order of studies in that department.

I make no reference to the report of the Treasurer, which he has himself placed in your hands, but I cannot omit to express my thanks to him for assisting me in much administrative duty during the last year, when for a time my impaired health seemed to menace the necessity of an immediate retirement from all University cares.

It will be observed that I have thus far said nothing about the College proper, the academic and classical department of the University. I have purposely abstained from this topic because it is known to me that you have referred the whole subject of the College, its administration and the reorganization of its studies, to the consideration of a special committee.

During my connection with the University I have steadily labored for the upbuilding of the College, having assumed in its interest the duties of chairs which did not properly belong to

me. In this way it was that during one year I felt called to take charge of the instruction in French. After the death of Dr. Ruggles I assumed the duties of the chairs in Constitutional Law, International Law, and Economics, and continued to teach these branches, together with Psychology and Moral Science, until I was happily relieved from the chairs in Economics, Psychology, and Moral Science by the appointment of my learned colleague, Dr. Sterrett. As I found no chair of History in the College when I entered on my administration, I have felt it my duty to deliver a series of lectures on this subject from year to year. History should be made the subject-matter of a separate chair in any reconstruction of the College Faculty.

In my communication to you under date of January 17, 1894, tendering my resignation of the office of President, I submitted a conspectus of the statistics of the University in the matter of its students and teachers since 1871. As that communication was confidential, and as the statistics for the current scholastic year were then in part conjectural, and in fact were understated, I may reproduce the tables in this report. I should add that the subjoined tables have been prepared by my learned colleague, Prof. H. L. Hodgkins, who is also the Secretary of the Alumni Association of the University. The first table gives the number of students in attendance in the several departments and the aggregate number for each year.

Attendance of Students.

	Law.	Medical.	College.	Preparatory.	Scientific.	Dental.	Graduate.	Total.
1871–'2	155	55	44	72	.....	.....	.....	326
1872–'3	103	48	40	75	.....	.....	.....	266
1873–'4	102	51	44	80	.....	.....	.....	277
1874–'5	95	49	49	96	.....	.....	.....	289
1875–'6	130	54	48	103	.....	.....	.....	335
1876–'7	107	44	44	89	.....	.....	.....	284
1877–'8	134	53	41	77	.....	.....	.....	305
1878–'9	155	55	46	77	.....	.....	.....	333
1879–'80	141	54	47	70	.....	.....	.....	312
1880–'1	181	43	39	80	.....	.....	.....	343
1881–'2	155	45	37	64	.....	.....	.....	301
1882–'3	180	72	40	63	.....	.....	.....	355
1883–'4	189	78	39	72	.....	.....	.....	378
1884–'5	179	86	49	91	126	.....	.....	531
1885–'6	186	102	34	102	71	.....	.....	495
1886–'7	188	97	29	89	78	.....	.....	481
1887–'8	206	116	36	85	84	16	.....	543
1888–'9	202	122	44	80	82	14	.....	544
1889–'90	210	128	55	97	109	11	.....	610
1890–'1	312	155	66	95	110	17	.....	755
1891–'2	381	151	75	102	139	33	.....	881
1892–'3	348	161	62	74	174	46	.....	865
1893–'4	328	150	63	85	235	44	24	929
Total enrollment.	4,369	1,969	1,071	1,918	1,208	181	24	10,738
Average before 1894..	184	83	46	83	108	23	.....	446
Increase of present attendance above average	144	67	17	2	127	21	.....	483

From 1821 (the date of the founding of the institution) down to 1871 (the date of my accession to the presidency) the whole number of students graduated from all departments of the institution was 1,184. The whole number of graduations from all departments of the institution from 1871 to 1894, inclusive, is 2,222. The total number of graduations from 1821 down to the present time is therefore 3,406. Subtracting names counted twice (531), because standing for graduations in two schools, we

find that the total number of our *graduates* is 2,875. Honorary degrees are of course not included here.

And the growth in the body of the Faculties connected with the several departments of the University and with the whole University has kept pace with this increase in the number of our students. The subjoined table, which has also been prepared by Prof. Hodgkins, will give the data under this head. To explain the significance of the separate columns giving the aggregate number of the Faculties under two separate heads, I may say that the first column gives the number comprised in the real teaching force of the University, including the names of certain professors who teach in more than one school. Certain professors, for instance, teach in the Dental School as well as in the Medical School. The Dean of the Corcoran Scientific School teaches chemistry in the College, in the Scientific School, and in the School of Graduate Studies. Under the head of the first column such a multiplication of duties is counted as a separate professorship in each school, which, indeed, it is in point of teaching force. Under the head of the second column all such repetitions of service are counted out, and the number stated therein represents individual professors and instructors.

Number of Professors and Instructors in the Faculties.

	Law.	Medical.	College.	Preparatory.	Scientific.	Dental.	Graduate.	Total.	Total without repetitions.
1871–'2.....	4	13	8	5	.....	.....	.....	26	24
1872–'3.....	5	13	8	5	.....	.....	.....	27	25
1873–'4.....	6	10	10	6	.....	.....	.....	28	26
1874–'5.....	5	11	10	6	.....	.....	.....	28	26
1875–'6.....	5	11	12	6	.....	.....	.....	29	27
1876–'7.....	4	10	11	6	.....	.....	.....	27	26
1877–'8.....	3	13	10	6	.....	.....	.....	28	27
1878–'9.....	2	14	10	6	.....	.....	.....	28	27
1879–'80....	3	17	10	5	.....	.....	.....	31	30
1880–'1.....	4	15	10	5	.....	.....	.....	30	29
1881–'2.....	4	18	10	5	.....	.....	.....	33	32
1882–'3.....	4	17	9	5	.....	.....	.....	32	31
1883–'4.....	4	18	9	7	.....	.....	.....	33	32
1884–'5.....	4	21	7	8	21	.....	.....	57	48
1885–'6.....	5	21	10	8	20	.....	.....	53	49
1886–'7.....	5	23	11	8	14	.....	.....	55	48
1887–'8.....	5	23	10	9	16	15	.....	71	59
1888–'9.....	7	28	9	8	16	13	.....	76	64
1889–'90....	6	23	9	10	15	19	.....	76	64
1890–'1.....	8	24	10	10	16	19	.....	81	69
1891–'2.....	12	26	9	9	16	17	.....	84	71
1892–'3.....	12	32	13	9	27	15	.....	103	87
1893–'4....	12	39	16	9	45	17	24	162	116

I beg leave to repeat what I have so often said before, that one need but study the two tables above given, showing the growth of the student attendance and the growth of the Faculty of the University, to discern at a glance the direction in which the future glory of the University must lie. It lies in the direction of professional education and of the *higher* learning—in the direction of *University* learning, properly so called; because this growth in the direction of professional education and of University learning has been accomplished by virtue of the pure felicity of our situation at the national capital—without the aid of the large endowments which would have been required to achieve the same high results elsewhere. And all these results, achieved without endowments, are but the earnest of the greater things we might have achieved if our endowments had been

somewhat adequate to our educational opportunities and facilities.

Dr. Greene, Chairman of the Executive Committee, requests me to state that he has no special report to make to you on behalf of that committee.

I have received a copy of the resolutions which you did me the honor to pass in the act of accepting the tender of my resignation of the Presidency of the University in January last. For the kind offer you then made to grant me an immediate respite from all administrative duty because of my impaired health, I sincerely thank you. I have not found it necessary to avail myself of your kind consideration, but I am none the less grateful for it. For my election as President Emeritus of the University, to take effect on my retirement from the active duties of the Presidency, I tender my heartfelt acknowledgment.

For all the courtesies and kind consideration received at your hands during my long term of service, I here beg leave to testify and record my thanks. During my long term of service I have doubtless committed many mistakes. I have held from the beginning to the end of my administration that to labor for the establishment and development of a University, in the full and true sense of that term, "is one of the noblest and most important tasks ever imposed on a community or a set of men." As President Gilman has truly said,

> "It is an undertaking which calls for the exercise of the utmost care, for combination, coöperation, liberality, inquiry, patience, reticence, exertion, and never-ceasing watchfulness. It involves perplexities, delays, risks. Mistakes cannot possibly be avoided. Heavy responsibility is never absent. But history and experience light up the problem. Hope and faith give animation to the builders when they are weary and depressed."

I fervently hope that my successor, in building on the foundations which have been laid, will find that these foundations are as broad and solid as you could make them with the means at your command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES C. WELLING, *President.*

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
June 12, 1894.

REPORT OF DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, *June* 7, 1894.

To JAMES C. WELLING, *President.*

SIR: In compliance with your request that I should give a brief history of the Medical College in connection with my report on its condition and prospects, I beg leave to say:

After the destruction of the Medical College building by fire in 1861, the Medical School was temporarily suspended and had to make a new beginning, while competing schools meanwhile largely increased their patronage and influence.

The College books and circulars contain no definite statement as to the number of students in attendance from 1861 to 1865, though during these years attempts were made to revive the functions of the Institution. During the session of 1865–'66 the number of students was seventeen only. At this time the lectures were given in the old church structure on Fifth street between D and E streets northwest, afterwards converted into the Columbian Law building.

In 1867 the Medical Faculty was able to occupy its present building, No. 1325 H street northwest, which had been generously given for the purpose by the late Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and at the time when given was occupied by the United States Army Medical Museum. On the Museum being removed to Ford's Theatre building, the Medical Department entered its new home. This was a great step in advance for the prosperity of the School, and, under the guidance of the then dean, Dr. John C. Riley, whose loyal devotion to the interests of the College contributed so largely to its advancement, the Institution gradually grew in prosperity until the unfortunate decease of Dr. Riley, in February, 1879. Dr. Riley was succeeded in the office of Dean by Dr. A. F. A. King. At this time the number of students had reached fifty-five (55). Dr. King continued to act as Dean from 1879 until May, 1894, when he tendered his resignation. The following events of interest in the history of the Medical and Dental Departments during the last fifteen years are extracted from the College records:

Requirements for Matriculation in the Medical School.—Formerly no educational qualification was necessary for matriculation in the Medical Department. This was true of nearly all medical schools throughout the country. During the session of 1884–'85 matriculants were required to show that they were fitted by previous education for the study of medicine, and to this end they had to submit to an examination, or in lieu thereof present a satisfactory certificate of their attainments from some

college, seminary, or high school. Subsequently the *kind* of examination was more specifically defined, and for the last few years it has comprised the following subjects, to wit:

1. English Composition.
2. Translation of easy Latin prose.
3. Elements of Algebra or Higher Arithmetic.
4. Elementary Physics.

Requirements for Graduation in the Medical School.—Up to the session of 1878–'79 the Medical School, like most others in the United States at that time, required attendance upon only two courses of lectures (each of five months' duration) and a preceptor's certificate of three years' study of medicine before admitting the student to examination for his degree.

For the session of 1879–'80 the Faculty made *three* courses of lectures necessary for graduation, and, while by no means the first, this College was *among* the first medical schools in the country to adopt the three-year requirement. It was feared this new departure might reduce the number of students and swell the classes of competing colleges, but in the interests of better medical education, it was decided to adopt it nevertheless; and while the number of students at the next session reached fifty-six (56), practically the same as that of the year before (most of the old students remaining over, eleven only having graduated), the next succeeding session—that of 1880–'81—registered only forty-four (44) pupils; but it never sank to this low figure again. During the next five years, from 1881 to 1886, the number of students was respectively 52, 80, 78, 84, 106. Never before in the history of the College had so many as one hundred students matriculated in one session. Three of them were women.

For the session of 1892–'93 the regular winter course of lectures was extended, for the first time, from *five* to *seven* months—that is, from October to April, *inclusive*. For about twenty years prior to this time the winter course had ended on the last day of February and was supplemented by a "Spring" or "Summer" course, extending through April and May. The lecturers in this "Spring" course, when it first began, were, some of them, Professors in the regular Winter term, some of them Demonstrators or Adjuncts, and a few Specialists on Diseases of the Eye, Throat, &c. Year by year additional specialists were secured to take part in the Summer course, until finally it was given *entirely* by special instructors skilled in some particular department of practice.

With the prolongation of the winter term from five to seven months in 1892, the summer or spring course was abolished and the several specialists gave and still continue to give their several courses of lectures at various periods during the regular winter term.

One other reform: A still farther requirement for graduation yet remained to be inaugurated, viz., the requirement of *four* courses of lectures in place of *three*. This was adopted in April, 1893, and put into practical operation for the first time during the session of 1893–'94, just closed.

The enforcement of this regulation (adopted thus early by only a very few of the leading medical schools) unquestionably contributed to reduce the number of students. Nevertheless the session closed with a register of 150 students and a graduating class of 34. The number of students in attendance during the successive years from 1886 (previously stated) to the present, 1894, was respectively as follows: 98, 117, 125, 128, 158, 152, 164, 150.

The Admission of Women.—In 1884, after prolonged consideration and strenuous opposition by a part of the Faculty, a bare majority was reached in favor of the admission of women to the Medical School. For the sake of harmony the vote was made unanimous, and authority was asked and obtained from the Board of Trustees of the University to allow their admission, subject to the same rules and with the same privileges in all respects as were accorded other students. The first women were regularly matriculated during the session of 1884–'85, and the first woman was graduated three years thereafter, in March, 1887. During the summer of 1892 the Medical Faculty (for reasons embodied in a memorial presented to the Board of Trustees) asked and obtained permission to discontinue the admission of women to the Medical School. This was accordingly done, and no more women were admitted. A few of those who had previously matriculated still (1894) remain, awaiting graduation.

Building Improvements and Finances.—In 1887 the Medical Faculty obtained from the Columbian University a loan of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), to be expended on the Medical College Building with a view to enlarge the rooms for practical demonstrations in anatomy and chemistry and to organize and put in operation a Dental Department, all of which was accomplished, though the expenditure amounted to about three thousand dollars ($3,000) more than the ten thousand loaned by the University. The Faculty undertook this loan with the full assurance and hope that the burden of debt would be relieved as soon as the University obtained money by donation or otherwise, which was confidently expected—an expectation, however, not yet realized. On this loan the Faculty pay the University five (5) per cent. per annum interest, and also an annual payment of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) toward a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt.

Shortly after this extraordinary expenditure the Faculty was called upon to negotiate a still further loan of two thousand dollars ($2,000) from the University in order to pay off certain "back taxes" and accrued penalties thereon, which latter had been accumulating many years prior to the time at which the College property became legally exempt from taxation. The amount of taxes and penalties was something over nineteen hundred dollars ($1,900). For the loan with which to pay it off the Faculty was to pay the University five (5) per cent. per annum interest and five hundred dollars ($500) annually until the debt was extinguished. These stipulations were faithfully adhered to, and consequently in four

years the two thousand dollars ($2,000) was returned to the University, with interest as above stated.

During the summer of 1893 and after several years of fruitless effort to obtain donations of money to still further enlarge its building for the purpose of providing improved facilities for laboratory teaching in chemistry, histology, and bacteriology, which, in accordance with the requirements of modern medical education, had become a pressing necessity, the Faculty negotiated with the University for an additional loan of five thousand dollars ($5,000), and for which it was required to pay six (6) per cent. interest annually, besides an annual payment of five hundred dollars ($500) toward a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. The Faculty agreed to these terms, and during the vacation of 1893 the money was obtained and expended in reconstructing the stables in the rear of the College building into rooms for practical anatomy and minor surgery, while the former dissecting-rooms were remodelled into laboratories for chemistry, histology, and bacteriology. New chairs, with arm desks, were also provided in the amphitheatre in place of the old wooden benches; electric lights were introduced into all parts of the building, and with the purchase of expensive microscopes and their appurtenances for high-power work in histology and bacteriology, together with chemical materials and apparatus, the total expenditure exceeded the loan of five thousand dollars ($5,000) by something over five hundred dollars ($500). Thus the Medical Faculty have contributed to the permanent belongings of the University during the last seven years about twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), or will have done so when the entire indebtedness is paid off, and even now the University receives interest on the debt in the same manner as it does on its other invested capital. The hope of relief from the burden of these loans, so often held out to the Medical Faculty, seems as far as ever from realization.

The Dental Department.—The Dental School began its first session—that of 1887–'88—with sixteen students, and had four graduates. Dr. A. F. A. King was elected Dean. During the remaining six years, up to the close of the session of 1893–'94, the number of students for each successive session was respectively as follows: 13, 11, 19, 33, 44, 45; and the number of graduates for the same periods was respectively 3, 5, 2, 5, 4, and 8. The Dental School admitted women and discontinued their admission at the same time as did the Medical Department. It graduated two women only. The School conducts and supports a Free Dental Infirmary in the College building from October 1 to June 30, where ample opportunity is afforded the students for practical instruction and in which the poor obtain the services of skilled operators without charge except cost of material. Already this School is pinched for lack of room and painfully in need of having its Prosthetic Laboratory enlarged and the number of its operating chairs increased. How this is to be accomplished within the already crowded medical building is a difficult problem to solve.

The present condition and future prospects of the Medical and Dental Schools may be inferred from the statements contained in the letter of resignation of Dr. King, the retiring Dean, which is as follows:

1315 Mass. Ave. N. W.,
Washington, D. C., *May 1st, 1894.*

Gentlemen of the Medical Faculty:

I hereby tender you my resignation as Dean of the Medical Faculty of the Columbian University, to take effect at once or as soon as my accounts can be settted up for the session of '93–'94, just concluded.

While I relinquish this position with a pronounced sentiment of reluctance on account of my pleasant relations with the students and yourselves during the last fifteen years, it is nevertheless incumbent upon me, for various reasons, to take this step.

It is gratifying to us all to know that the School has grown since 1879 from 55 students to about three times that number, and that the Institution has improved and extended its teaching facilities, as far as it was able to do, in accordance with the requirements of the times.

The prosperity of the Institution, in my opinion, has been chiefly due to the earnest and conscientious labors of its teachers, and the reputation it has acquired may be largely ascribed to the Faculty having persistently refused to adopt what may be called "questionable methods" of obtaining students.

The recently adopted stricter requirements for matriculation and graduation have been faithfully carried out, and the conduct of the Institution has been administered more, perhaps, in obedience to principle than profit, but such a foundation having been laid forms the best sort of business basis for future prosperity.

The ingredient of discord that grew out of the "woman question" has been finally adjusted to our satisfaction.

We have successfully weathered the initiation of the "four-year" system. Our burden of financial indebtedness is being conscientiously liquidated according to contract.

Our relations with the various hospitals of the city are as satisfactory as we can desire, when compared with those of competing schools.

If we still hold together with still more earnest coöperation and utilize the zeal brought into the Faculty by the younger members recently added to our number, there can be no question that further prosperity will be our recompense.

I remain, very truly yours, A. F. A. King, *Dean.*

Dr. D. K. Shute was elected Dean of the Medical School and Dr. J. Hall Lewis Dean of the Dental School, while Prof. E. A. de Schweinitz was elected Secretary-Treasurer of both departments.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. A. King,
Retiring Dean.

REPORT OF DEAN OF THE CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 7, 1894.

DR. J. C. WELLING,
President of the Columbian University.

SIR: I have the honor to render the following report on the condition of the Corcoran Scientific School during the academic year 1893–1894.

It is gratifying to be able to say that in spite of the unusual commercial depression existing during the past year the School has shown a decided gain over previous years, both in the number of students in attendance and in the receipts, as demonstrated in the following tables:

Number of Students.

Year.	Number.		Gain.
1885		126	..
1886		71	—55
1887		78	4
1888		84	6
1889		82	—2
1890		109	27
1891		110	1
1892		139	29
1893	*174	169	30
1894	*235	214	45

It will be noticed that the grand total of students in the School for 1893 is given at 174, but this included three candidates for the Ph. D. and two for the M. S. degrees. As candidates for these degrees, though first included in the Scientific School, are now entered only in the Graduate School, these five students are deducted from the list for that year. Likewise the grand total for 1894 is given at 235; but as twenty-one of these were students attending a brief special course of lectures in chemistry, they are omitted from the final estimate used in showing the growth of the School.

Receipts for Tuition.

Year.	Total.	Gain.
1885	$3,569 35	
1886	5,390 34	$1,820 99
1887	4,113 25	—1,277 09
1888	3,488 04	—625 21
1889	4,016 49	528 45
1890	3,596 38	—420 11
1891	4,386 37	789 99
1892	5,920 98	1,534 61
1893	7,132 04	1,211 06
1894	8,951 00	1,818 96

This table exhibits remarkable fluctuations, due, so far as I can, on close inquiry, discover, to the existence of the "special-student" system, for while under this system the enrollment may be large, the receipts may normally be relatively small, and they may be less, under the prevailing method of collecting fees, from the fact that the special student, having no definite goal to reach, is tempted as his task becomes difficult or he falls behind for any reason, or when social allurements beset him, to drop his study. One method for diminishing this shrinkage lies in the enforced prepayment of dues, and it is the intention to do this except in specially deserving cases. A far better method for securing persistent work is found in the encouraging of the students to enter full courses of study leading to the bachelor's degree. It was stated in my last report that it was the policy of the Faculty thus to encourage students, and the results of this policy are shown in the following table:

Candidates for Degrees.

	1893.	1894.
Civil Engineer	19	8
Electrical Engineer	8	1
Bachelor of Science	14	46
Total	41	55

Since in the organization of the Graduate School it was directed that students entering in 1893 as candidates for Engineering degrees should pass one year in study in that school after securing their B. S. degree, the number appearing in the above list will become smaller as those entered under the old rules complete their required work.

It may be of value also to note here the relative number of graduates.

Graduates.

	1893.	1894.
Civil Engineers	1	3
Bachelors of Science	6	3
Total	7	6

Acting on the experience gained in the operation of the school during the year just closing, the courses of study leading to degrees have been revised, and four new ones, viz., Geology and Mineralogy, Architecture, Finance and Economics, and Language and Literature, have been added; the departments have been increased from sixteen to twenty-one; the sub-department of Advanced English has been added to English, and of Italian to Romance Languages; the number of special topics offered has been increased from 116 to 134, and of instructors from 43 to 45.

Especial attention is called to the course in Architecture, since Washington offers a particularly attractive field for the pursuit of this profession and furnishes an unusual variety of interesting examples for study; to the course in Finance and Economics, as it is at the National Capital that the greatest accumulation of recent data is to be obtained and the most frequent opportunity for observing the results of the application or violation of economic laws occurs; and to the course in Language and Literature, as it marks in several respects a new departure in the study of the science of language as presented to the undergraduate and invites to our school a class of students of a different habit of mind and previous training from that which our present curriculum attracts.

The distribution of the work among the different departments is shown in the following tables:

Students in Different Subjects.

Architectural Drawing	37
Freehand Drawing	25
Machine Drawing	8
Mechanical Drawing	47
Topographical Drawing	2
Astronomy	4
Botany	1
General Chemistry	50
Analytical Chemistry	13
Assaying	9
Civil Engineering	16
English	62
Economics	6
Finance	6
Electricity	7

Physics	15
French	44
Spanish	6
Geography	2
Geology	16
Mineralogy	9
Blowpiping	5
German	50
Latin	8
Mathematics	88
Philosophy	7
Psychology	5
Zoölogy	1

As remarked in my previous report, the numbers here exhibited are no criterion by which to judge of the work of the instructor, since he must expend as much time and effort on a class of one student as upon a class of considerable size.

While the data above presented demonstrate the continued success of the School, the future is still more promising, for although but just completing its tenth year and having no resources but those of its talented teachers, the total enrollment of the School for the present year is forty-one in excess of the combined enrollment of the Medical and Dental Schools and but twenty-two less than the undergraduate enrollment in the Law School. This comparison is not, however, justified except as between candidates for degrees; but as the Corcoran Scientific School offers courses of study leading to more than twenty distinct professions, besides requiring each of its graduates to pursue certain courses in pure culture, the School should, if properly fostered, have in the near future an enrollment of candidates for degrees exceeding in number that of all the other professional schools combined, and every effort should be made to supply it with the means and facilities necessary to attain this result. There is as a result of the present growth a demand for more room, and it is urged that the rooms still unoccupied for teaching purposes be properly equipped for this purpose. In addition I would recommend that the sewerage system of the chemical laboratory be replaced; that the stability of the chemical lecture-room be determined; and that the ladies' toilet-room, which has been a source of complaint, be put in a proper sanitary condition and made an attractive study-room for women students.

The Scientific School is the offspring of the Columbian College, and it has from the outset depended upon the latter for its permanent nucleus of experienced teachers and for its abiding place. Its continued existence has been largely due to the fact that this permanent body is at hand to maintain the customs, perpetuate the traditions, and attend to the details of management common to every such institution, while the

availability of these men for such duty is rendered possible through their connection with the College. The success of the School has been assured by the benevolence of the many scientific men who have contributed their learning, experience, and personal endeavor and enriched us by the lustre of their reputations won in special fields of research. I sincerely hope that strenuous efforts may be made to supplement these valuable contributions by donations of money with which to endow the professorships and to supply the many much-wanted facilities for instruction and demonstration.

We have during the past year received the following gifts:

Two thousand dollars for endowing the Mary Lowell Stone Scholarship, which is founded as "a memorial to a woman student of science, from a woman, for women students of science;"

A three-quarter kilowatt Edison dynamo, from the General Electric Company;

A Whitney ammeter and voltmeter, from the Whitney Company, of Boston, Mass.;

Switches, sockets, and other electrical specialties, from the Hammond, Cleat, and Iona Electrical Companies;

A large collection of valuable organic dyestuffs, from the Treasury Department;

A fine collection of organic coloring matters, from Wm. J. Matheson & Co. (limited), New York;

A collection of varnishes, from the Celluloid Zapon Company, of New York;

A Babcock Milk Tester, from the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt.,

And the loan of several hundred dollars' worth of chemical apparatus, from Dr. T. M. Chatard.

Efforts are now being made to raise a scholarship fund of $2,000 as a memorial to Edward T. Fristoe, the first Dean and Professor of Chemistry of this School, and $350 have been thus far subscribed for this purpose.

Efforts are being made to raise a fund of $1,000 for the equipment of a mechanical and repair laboratory, which is most urgently needed in the School, and $225.50 have thus far been subscribed for this purpose.

It is earnestly hoped that these efforts will soon be completely successful.

On learning of your resignation of the Presidency of the University the Faculty of this School assembled and formulated resolutions expressing their high esteem for your learning, your talents, and your character and their regret that your ill health had compelled you to sever the relations which had so long and happily existed between them and you and which had proved of such great value to them and to the school. They directed that these resolutions should be engrossed and presented to you.

I have complied with the instructions of the Faculty in this regard, but I desire to add here that in the frequent interviews and consultations consequent on our official positions I have received at your hands such kindly consideration, such courteous attention, such hearty and sympathetic support, and so wise counsel that your resignation brings to me a feeling of special personal loss.

Yours very respectfully, CHARLES E. MUNROE, *Dean.*

REPORT OF DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

GRADUATE SCHOOL, THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 8, 1894.

J. C. WELLING, LL.D.,
President of the Columbian University.

SIR: I have the honor to present the first annual report of the Dean of the School of Graduate Studies.

The School opened October 5, 1894, with an address by the President of the University, on the Science of Universal History, and with twenty-four students enrolled as follows:

Candidates for M. S.	7
Candidates for A. M.	9
Candidates for Ph. D.	8
	24

Many more applicants appeared, but were unable to satisfy the conditions for admission fixed by the Corporation of the University, or they were ineligible through non-residence. Of those admitted fifteen have completed the prescribed work, satisfied the required conditions, and been recommended for degrees as follows:

For Master of Science	3
For Master of Arts	8
For Doctor in Philosophy	4
	15

A very interesting and novel feature of the year's work and one which passed off in the most acceptable manner was the Doctorate Disputation held June 5, according to the following program:

Doctorate Disputation.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, *June* 5, 1894.

Thesis: Elements of Unity in the Homeric Poems.

BY EDWARD FARQUHAR,

BEFORE

Rev. Prof. CARL. E. GRAMMER. Prof. Dr. DANIEL QUINN.

The Rev. SAMUEL RAMSEY.

Thesis: Investigation of the Motion of the Pericenter of Deimos.

By WALTER SCOTT HARSHMAN,

BEFORE

Prof. ASAPH HALL, U. S. N. Prof. WILLIAM HARKNESS, U. S. N.
Prof. J. R. EASTMAN, U. S. N.

Thesis: The Flora of the Laramie Group and Allied Formations.

By FRANK HALL KNOWLTON,

BEFORE

Prof. LESTER F. WARD. Dr. CHARLES A. WHITE.
Dr. G. K. GILBERT.

Thesis: Investigation of the Properties of Ferric Acid.

By CLAUDE AUGUSTUS OSCAR ROSELL.

BEFORE

Prof. ROBERT B. WARDER. Dr. R. L. PACKARD.
Dr. WILLIAM M. MEW.

The University was fortunate in securing the services of acknowledged experts in attacking the theses, and it is gratifying to report that each of the candidates passed this trying ordeal to the complete satisfaction of the experts.

Since in the creation of the Graduate School the University has become such in fact as well as in name, it seems fitting that the Corporation should now fix by regulation the ceremonies attending the conferring of degrees.

I beg also to suggest that as, according to my understanding of it, only bachelors' degrees are hereafter to be conferred in the Columbian College and in the Corcoran Scientific School, the Faculties of these institutions be authorized to strike out the words "and Master of Arts" "and for the degree of Master of Arts" as they appear on pages 66 and 99 of the University Catalogue for 1893-1894.

I desire also to suggest here the propriety of the Faculty of the Graduate School offering to Fellows and Scholars of other universities, who might desire to pursue their researches amid the rich and unique material abounding in Washington, academic connections and supervision during their stay here, such privileges, however, being protected by suitable conditions and restrictions.

Permit me, honored Sir, in closing my report to offer you my warmest congratulations on seeing realized in this Graduate School the plans for advanced work which you presented in your Inaugural Address in 1871, and for the prosecution of which you have since constantly labored.

Very respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. MUNROE, *Dean.*

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, *June* 2, 1894.

To President Welling.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the school year 1893–'94.

I. Eighty-five (85) students have been enrolled during this session. The fact that the number (100) of previous years was not reached is due, in my judgment, to the depression of business which has existed for ten months.

II. There has been but one case meriting severe discipline; with this exception, the conduct of the students has been excellent.

III. The work done in the various classes has been good, but I trust that the time is not far distant when we shall either raise the requirements for admission or increase the number of years in the school course to six, that of nearly all the leading fitting schools of this country and England. At present our lowest class is on the same level as the sixth grade of the public schools, and to cope successfully with the public-school course we must accomplish in four years as much as in the seventh and eighth grades and the High School is extended over a period of six years.

IV. We are endeavoring to make our courses conform to those proposed in the report of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States, and improvements have been made, especially in the English department, in which I require the reading of a number of English and American classics and an examination upon some one of the same.

V. With a view to economy, as well as to improvement in instruction, I would most respectfully suggest a partial reorganization of the School Faculty. Should such reorganization be, in the judgment of the corporation, desirable, and should the matter be referred, with power to act, to the Committee on the Preparatory School, as is, I think, the custom of our governing body in similar cases, I shall be glad to submit to that committee a number of plans, which the limited space of this report prevents me from presenting herewith.

Very respectfully yours,

A. P. MONTAGUE, *Principal.*